UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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SCHWEGMAN, LUNDBERG & WOESSNER, P.A.
P.O. BOX 2938
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402

EXAMINER
TURNER, ASHLEY D

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12/29/2003*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

       1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

       2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

       3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

The Examiner withdraws the objections of claims 2-8 10-15,16-20,22, and 23

Applicant's arguments are moot.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 12, 14,15,16,17, 21, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being

unpatentable over Branson (US 6,425,126 B1) in view of Schwaderer (US 7,180,887

B1).

Referring to claim 1, Branson discloses a method for tracking a transmission status of

one or more data elements to one or more routing devices, comprising: providing a list

including one or more devices and one or more data elements (Col. 3 lines 3-5);

processing the list to determine a data elements to transmit to a routing device of one

of the one or more routing devices (Col. 3 lines 6-15); and upon successfully

transmitting the data element to the <u>routing</u> device, adjusting the list so that the list

indicates that the <u>routing</u> device has received the transmitted data element (Col. 8 lines

45 –50). However, Branson did not disclose a routing device and wherein each data

includes a routing entry in a routing table. The general concept of a routing device or

wherein each data includes a routing entry in a routing table is well known in the as

taught by Schwaderer. Schwaderer discloses a routing device and a wherein each data

includes a routing entry in a routing table (Col. 3 lines 20 -35 The present invention intends

to overcome the difficulties encountered heretofore. To that end, a multiple element computer

system having a primary computing element and a secondary computing element in operative

communication with each other. A table comprised of a plurality of entries with addresses

associated therewith is built, wherein the entries are organized hierarchically according to an LC-

Trie compression algorithm operating on the addresses. An Information packet is received within

the computer system, wherein the information packet has a destination address associated

therewith. The table is searched using an LC-Trie search algorithm to find a match between an

address of an entry in the table and the destination address of the information packet. The

information packet is transmitted to a forwarding address associated with the address of the

matching entry.) and (Col. 4 lines 20 -25 Flow 1b depicts the flow for routing table updates by

the routing protocol, which takes place as new routes are learned and added to the routing table.

Flow 1c depicts the flow for routing responses sent out to other communications equipment as

necessary. Flow 2a shows that the network processor also handles the flow of data plane traffic

(all traffic passing through the system and not destined for the system itself). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Branson to include a routing device and wherein each data includes a routing entry in a routing table in order to update each computer in the network.

Claim 14 is rejected for the same.

Referring to claim 23, Branson discloses a router comprising: a module for providing a list including one or more routing and one or more data elements (Col. 3 lines 3-5); a module for processing the list to determine a data element of said one or more data elements to transmit to a routing device of one of the one or more devices (Col. 3 lines 6-15), a module for transmitting the data element to the routing device; and a module for adjusting the list so that the list indicates that the routing device has received the transmitted data element (Col. 8 lines 45 –50). However, Branson did not disclose a routing device and wherein each data includes a routing entry in a routing table. The general concept of a routing device or wherein each data includes a routing entry in a routing table is well known in the as taught by Schwaderer. Schwaderer discloses a routing device and a wherein each data includes a routing entry in a routing table (Col. 3 lines 20 -35 The present invention intends to overcome the difficulties encountered heretofore. To that end, a multiple element computer system having a primary computing element and a secondary computing element in operative communication with each other. A table comprised of a plurality of entries with addresses associated therewith is built, wherein the entries are organized hierarchically according to an LC-Trie compression algorithm operating on the addresses. An Information packet is received within the computer system, wherein the

information packet has a destination address associated therewith. The table is searched using an

LC-Trie search algorithm to find a match between an address of an entry in the table and the

destination address of the information packet. The information packet is transmitted to a

forwarding address associated with the address of the matching entry.) and (Col. 4 lines 20 -25

Flow 1b depicts the flow for routing table updates by the routing protocol, which takes place as

new routes are learned and added to the routing table. Flow 1c depicts the flow for routing

responses sent out to other communications equipment as necessary. Flow 2a shows that the

network processor also handles the flow of data plane traffic (all traffic passing through the

system and not destined for the system itself). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Branson to include a routing device

and wherein each data includes a routing entry in a routing table in order to update each

computer in the network.

Referring to claim 2 Branson and Schwaderer discloses all of the limitations of claim 2

which are described above. Branson and Schwaderer also disclose "wherein the

operation of providing a list includes forming the linked list between the data elements

and the routing devices (Branson: Col. 4 lines 31-37) and (Schwaderer: (Col. 3 lines 20 -35

The present invention intends to overcome the difficulties encountered heretofore. To that end, a

multiple element computer system having a primary computing element and a secondary

computing element in operative communication with each other. A table comprised of a plurality

of entries with addresses associated therewith is built, wherein the entries are organized

hierarchically according to an LC-Trie compression algorithm operating on the addresses. An

Information packet is received within the computer system, wherein the information packet has a

destination address associated therewith. The table is searched using an LC-Trie search

algorithm to find a match between an address of an entry in the table and the destination address

of the information packet. The information packet is transmitted to a forwarding address

associated with the address of the matching entry.) and (Col. 4 lines 20 -25 Flow 1b depicts the

flow for routing table updates by the routing protocol, which takes place as new routes are

learned and added to the routing table. Flow 1c depicts the flow for routing responses sent out to

other communications equipment as necessary. Flow 2a shows that the network processor also

handles the flow of data plane traffic (all traffic passing through the system and not destined for

the system itself).

Claim 15 is rejected for the same.

Referring to claim 3, Branson and Schwaderer discloses all the limitations of claim 3

which are described above. Branson and Schwaderer also discloses "wherein the

providing the list further comprises: providing a global version number (Branson: Col.4

lines 52-59); providing a local version number associated with each said routing device

in the list (Branson: Col. 19 lines 44-53) and (Schwaderer : (Col. 3 lines 20 -35 The present

invention intends to overcome the difficulties encountered heretofore. To that end, a multiple

element computer system having a primary computing element and a secondary computing

element in operative communication with each other. A table comprised of a plurality of entries

with addresses associated therewith is built, wherein the entries are organized hierarchically

according to an LC-Trie compression algorithm operating on the addresses. An Information

packet is received within the computer system, wherein the information packet has a destination

address associated therewith. The table is searched using an LC-Trie search algorithm to find a

match between an address of an entry in the table and the destination address of the information

packet. The information packet is transmitted to a forwarding address associated with the address

of the matching entry.) and (Col. 4 lines 20 -25 Flow 1b depicts the flow for routing table

updates by the routing protocol, which takes place as new routes are learned and added to the

routing table. Flow 1c depicts the flow for routing responses sent out to other communications

equipment as necessary. Flow 2a shows that the network processor also handles the flow of data

plane traffic (all traffic passing through the system and not destined for the system itself).

Claim 16 is rejected for the same.

Referring to claim 4, Branson and Schwaderer discloses all the limitations of claim 4

which are described above. Branson also discloses "wherein when the data element is

added to the list, the local version number associated with the data element is set to a

value of an incremental global version number (Branson: Col.19 lines 44-53).

Claim 17 is rejected for the same.

Referring to claim 12, Branson and Schwaderer discloses all the limitations of claim 12

which are described above. Branson and Schwaderer also discloses "wherein the

adjusting the list further comprises: repositioning the <u>routing</u> device within the list

adjacent to the data element and closer to an end of the list than the data element.

(Branson: Col. 3 lines 1-10) and (Schwaderer: (Col. 3 lines 20 -35 The present invention intends

to overcome the difficulties encountered heretofore. To that end, a multiple element computer

system having a primary computing element and a secondary computing element in operative

communication with each other. A table comprised of a plurality of entries with addresses

associated therewith is built, wherein the entries are organized hierarchically according to an LC-

Trie compression algorithm operating on the addresses. An Information packet is received within

the computer system, wherein the information packet has a destination address associated

therewith. The table is searched using an LC-Trie search algorithm to find a match between an

address of an entry in the table and the destination address of the information packet. The

information packet is transmitted to a forwarding address associated with the address of the

matching entry.) and (Col. 4 lines 20 -25 Flow 1b depicts the flow for routing table updates by

the routing protocol, which takes place as new routes are learned and added to the routing table.

Flow 1c depicts the flow for routing responses sent out to other communications equipment as

necessary. Flow 2a shows that the network processor also handles the flow of data plane traffic

(all traffic passing through the system and not destined for the system itself).

Claim 21 is rejected for the same.

Claims 5,6, and18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over

Branson (US 6,425,126 B1) in view of Schwaderer (US 7,180,887 B1) further in view of

Kaneko (US 6,505,347 B1)

Referring to claim 5, Branson and Schwaderer discloses all the limitations of claim 5

which are described above. Schwaderer discloses routing devices in a list (Col. 3 lines

20 -35 The present invention intends to overcome the difficulties encountered heretofore. To that

end, a multiple element computer system having a primary computing element and a secondary

computing element in operative communication with each other. A table comprised of a plurality

of entries with addresses associated therewith is built, wherein the entries are organized

hierarchically according to an LC-Trie compression algorithm operating on the addresses. An

Information packet is received within the computer system, wherein the information packet has a

destination address associated therewith. The table is searched using an LC-Trie search

algorithm to find a match between an address of an entry in the table and the destination address

of the information packet. The information packet is transmitted to a forwarding address

associated with the address of the matching entry.) and (Col. 4 lines 20 -25 Flow 1b depicts the

flow for routing table updates by the routing protocol, which takes place as new routes are

learned and added to the routing table. Flow 1c depicts the flow for routing responses sent out to

other communications equipment as necessary. Flow 2a shows that the network processor also

handles the flow of data plane traffic (all traffic passing through the system and not destined for

the system itself). Branson did not disclose the limitation of "wherein the local version

number associated with a device in the list is set to an initial value of zero". The general

concept of the local version number associated with a device in the list is set to an initial

value of zero is well known in the art as taught by Kaneko. Kaneko discloses the

limitation of "wherein the local version number associated with the routing device in the

list is set to an initial value of zero "(Col. 22 lines 43-46). It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Branson to include

the limitation of the local version number associated with a device in the list is set to an

initial value of zero in order to update each computer in the network.

Claim 18 is rejected for the same.

Referring to claim 6, Branson discloses all the limitations of claim 6 which are described

above. Schwaderer discloses routing devices in a list (Col. 3 lines 20 -35 The present

invention intends to overcome the difficulties encountered heretofore. To that end, a multiple

element computer system having a primary computing element and a secondary computing

element in operative communication with each other. A table comprised of a plurality of entries

with addresses associated therewith is built, wherein the entries are organized hierarchically

according to an LC-Trie compression algorithm operating on the addresses. An Information

packet is received within the computer system, wherein the information packet has a destination

address associated therewith. The table is searched using an LC-Trie search algorithm to find a

match between an address of an entry in the table and the destination address of the information

packet. The information packet is transmitted to a forwarding address associated with the address

of the matching entry.) and (Col. 4 lines 20 -25 Flow 1b depicts the flow for routing table

updates by the routing protocol, which takes place as new routes are learned and added to the

routing table. Flow 1c depicts the flow for routing responses sent out to other communications

equipment as necessary. Flow 2a shows that the network processor also handles the flow of data

plane traffic (all traffic passing through the system and not destined for the system itself).

Branson did not disclose the limitation of "wherein the local version number associated

with a device in the list is set to an initial value of zero and is reset to the local version

number of a data element after the data element is successfully transmitted to the

device." The general concept of the local version number associated with the routing

device in the list is set to an initial value of zero and is reset to the local version number

of the data element after the data element is successfully transmitted to the routing

device is well known in the art as taught by Kaneko. Kaneko discloses the limitation of

the local version number associated with a device in the list is set to an initial value of

zero and is reset to the local version number of a data element after the data element is

successfully transmitted to the device (Col.22 lines 43- 58). It would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Branson to include

the limitation of the local version number associated with a device in the list is set to an

initial value of zero and is reset to the local version number of a data element after the

data element is successfully transmitted to the device in order to update each computer

in the network.

. Claims 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Branson

(US 6,425,126 B1) in view of Schwaderer (US 7,180,887 B1) futher in view of D'Souza

(5,666,523).

Referring to claim 7, Branson and Schwaderer discloses all the limitations of claim 7

which are described above. Branson did not disclose the limitation of "providing a

pointer to start of the list; and providing a pointer to an end of the list". The general

concept of providing a pointer to start of the list and providing a pointer to an end of the

list is well known in the art as taught by D'Souza. D'Souza discloses, "providing a

pointer to start of the list; and providing a pointer to an end of the list."(Col.7 lines 51-

55). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Branson to include " providing a pointer to start of the list; and

providing a pointer to an end of the list" in order to indicate the beginning and finishing

of a list.

Referring to claim 8, Branson and Schwaderer discloses the limitation of clain 8 which is

described above. Branson also discloses "adding a data element to the end of the list;

and incrementing the global version number (Col.19 lines 48-55). Branson did not

disclose the limitation of providing a pointer to start of the list and providing a pointer to

an end of the list The general concept of providing a pointer to start of the list and

providing a pointer to an end of the list is well known in the art as taught by D'Souza

discloses, " providing a pointer to start of the list; and providing a pointer to an end of the list."(Col.7 lines 51-55). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Branson to include " providing a pointer to start of the list; and providing a pointer to an end of the list" in order to indicate the beginning and finishing of a list.

Referring to claim 9 Branson and Schwaderer discloses all the limitations of claim 9 which is described above. Schwaderer also discloses "adding a routing device to the beginning of the list (Col. 14 lines 15-33 The following discussion describes the structure and core activities of the FTM application. The FTM application is primarily responsible for building, searching, and maintaining the search table and the next-hop table. This includes activities like adding, updating, and deleting entries based on new routing information and changes in routing information, and maintaining layer 2 network information. In order to conduct these activities the FTM application needs to communicate with the network stack through the operating system. Due to the fact that the FTM application runs on different operating systems the protocol for performing the FTM applications may vary from operating system to operating system. In order to minimize these variations the FTM application is implemented in two distinct components. First, an operating system independent application program interface (API) implements a set of core functions that perform the table manipulations. Second, an operating-specific component translates the information required to perform the core functions from the rest of the system into a form suitable for core functions.). Branson did not discloses the

limitation of providing a pointer to start of the list and providing a pointer to an end of the list. The general concept of providing a pointer to start of the list and providing a pointer to an end of the list is well known in the art as taught by D'Souza discloses, "providing a pointer to start of the list; and providing a pointer to an end of the list."(Col.7 lines 51-55). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Branson to include "providing a pointer to start of the list; and providing a pointer to an end of the list" in order to indicate the beginning and finishing of a list.

Claims 10,11,13,19,20,22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Branson (US 6,425,126 B1) in view of Schwaderer (US 7,180,887 B1) further in view of Fujiwara (US 6,301,710 B1)

Referring to claim 10, Branson and Schwaderer discloses all the limitations of claim 10 which is described above. Branson also discloses the limitation of "locating the routing device in the list which is nearest to a start of the list (Col. 4 lines 30-35); obtaining the version number for the routing device (Col. 4 lines 52-63). Schwaderer discloses routing device in the list (Schwaderer: (Col. 3 lines 20 -35 The present invention intends to overcome the difficulties encountered heretofore. To that end, a multiple element computer system having a primary computing element and a secondary computing element in operative communication with each other. A table comprised of a plurality of entries with addresses associated therewith is built, wherein the entries are organized hierarchically according to an LC-Trie compression

algorithm operating on the addresses. An Information packet is received within the computer

system, wherein the information packet has a destination address associated therewith. The table

is searched using an LC-Trie search algorithm to find a match between an address of an entry in

the table and the destination address of the information packet. The information packet is

transmitted to a forwarding address associated with the address of the matching entry.) and (Col.

4 lines 20 -25 Flow 1b depicts the flow for routing table updates by the routing protocol, which

takes place as new routes are learned and added to the routing table. Flow 1c depicts the flow for

routing responses sent out to other communications equipment as necessary. Flow 2a shows that

the network processor also handles the flow of data plane traffic (all traffic passing through the

system and not destined for the system itself). Branson did not disclose, "comparing the

version number to the global version number to determine if the <u>routing</u> device should

have a data element transmitted to the <u>routing</u> device." The general concept of

"comparing the version number to the global version number to determine if the device

should have a data element transmitted to the device" is well known in the art as taught

by Fujiwara. Fujiwara discloses comparing the version number to the global version

number to determine if the device should have a data element transmitted to the device

(Col. 2 lines 55-64). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in art at the time

of the invention to modify Branson to include "comparing the version number to the

global version number to determine if the device should have a data element

transmitted to the device" in order to update and install new software versions.

Claim 19 is rejected for the same.

Referring to claim 11, Branson and Schwaderer discloses all the limitations of claim 11

which is described above. Schwaderer also discloses routing device in the list

(Schwaderer: (Col. 3 lines 20 -35 The present invention intends to overcome the difficulties

encountered heretofore. To that end, a multiple element computer system having a primary

computing element and a secondary computing element in operative communication with each

other. A table comprised of a plurality of entries with addresses associated therewith is built,

wherein the entries are organized hierarchically according to an LC-Trie compression algorithm

operating on the addresses. An Information packet is received within the computer system,

wherein the information packet has a destination address associated therewith. The table is

searched using an LC-Trie search algorithm to find a match between an address of an entry in the

table and the destination address of the information packet. The information packet is transmitted

to a forwarding address associated with the address of the matching entry.) and (Col. 4 lines 20 -

25 Flow 1b depicts the flow for routing table updates by the routing protocol, which takes place

as new routes are learned and added to the routing table. Flow 1c depicts the flow for routing

responses sent out to other communications equipment as necessary. Flow 2a shows that the

network processor also handles the flow of data plane traffic (all traffic passing through the

system and not destined for the system itself).Branson did not disclose "wherein the

comparing operation determines that the routing device should have the data element

transmitted to the device if the version number of the routing device is not equal to the

global version number." The general concept of comparing operation determines that

the device should have a data element transmitted to the device if the version number

of the device is not equal to the global version number" is well known in the art as

taught by Fujiwara. Fujiwara discloses comparing operation determines that the device

should have a data element transmitted to the device if the version number of the

device is not equal to the global version number"(Col. lines 55-64). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Branson

to include "comparing operation determines that the device should have a data element

transmitted to the device if the version number of the device is not equal to the global

version number" in order to update and install new software versions properly.

Claim 20 is rejected for the same.

Referring to claim 13, Branson and Schwaderer discloses all the limitations of claim 13

which is described above. Schwaderer also discloses routing device in the list

(Schwaderer: (Col. 3 lines 20 -35 The present invention intends to overcome the difficulties

encountered heretofore. To that end, a multiple element computer system having a primary

computing element and a secondary computing element in operative communication with each

other. A table comprised of a plurality of entries with addresses associated therewith is built,

wherein the entries are organized hierarchically according to an LC-Trie compression algorithm

operating on the addresses. An Information packet is received within the computer system,

wherein the information packet has a destination address associated therewith. The table is

searched using an LC-Trie search algorithm to find a match between an address of an entry in the

table and the destination address of the information packet. The information packet is transmitted

to a forwarding address associated with the address of the matching entry.) and (Col. 4 lines 20 -

25 Flow 1b depicts the flow for routing table updates by the routing protocol, which takes place

as new routes are learned and added to the routing table. Flow 1c depicts the flow for routing

responses sent out to other communications equipment as necessary. Flow 2a shows that the

network processor also handles the flow of data plane traffic (all traffic passing through the

system and not destined for the system itself). Branson did not disclose the limitation of

"resetting the local version number of the <u>routing</u> device to be equal to the local version

number of the transmitted data element." The general concept of "resetting the local

version number of the device to be equal to the local version number of the transmitted

data element" is well known in the art as taught by Fujiwara. Fujiwara discloses the

limitation of resetting the local version number of the device to be equal to the local

version number of the transmitted data element" (Col. 10 lines 18-30 and Col. 10 lines

30 –35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Branson to include "resetting the local version number of the device

to be equal to the local version number of the transmitted data element" in order to

update or change the version number.

Claim 22 is rejected for the same.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed on 12/05/2007 have been fully considered but they are

deemed moot in view of the new grounds of rejections.

Conclusion

Arguments are deemed moot in view of the new grounds of rejection necessitated by

the amendment.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Ashley D. Turner whose telephone number is 571-270-

1603. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 7:30a.m.-

5:00p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Nathan J. Flynn can be reached on 571-272-1915. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

                                        Ashley D Turner
                                        Examiner
                                        Art Unit 2154